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in the subject, which it is the business of the operator to produce by authoritative manner, earnest assertion, and in general by the arts of the "magnetizer." The author has some 30 drawings made by students in his microscopical laboratory of objects which they saw and drew from blank slides after authoritative description by him of what they were to find there. By means of the parlor games of the "magnetized card" and the "scented coin," both fully described in the paper, Prof. Yung secured a large number of observations. Of 600 experiments made with the first, only 83 (13.8 per cent.) failed completely: 68 on men, 15 on women. The remaining 517 fall into 4 groups: 212 recognized the "magnetized card," according to instructions, by a shock in the muscles of the fingers, the hand, the arm, etc.; 95 to whom only a general touch sensation was suggested had various tactile sensations; 52 saw the card move on assurance that it was so to be recognized; and 158 knew it by an odor. Those that have been hypnotized are, as might be supposed, most susceptible to these hallucinations, but Yung believes that everyone sufficiently prepared, as described above, may become a subject.

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elemente der Psychophysik. GUSTAV THEODOR FECHNER. Zweite unveränderte Auflage. Leipzig, 1889. Breitkopf und Härtel. 2 vols., pp. 336 and 572. 16 mks.

This second edition of Fechner's epoch-making work follows closely upon the death of its author. The work has long been out of print, and copies advertised for sale were always eagerly sought. Fechner himself did not care to undertake the necessary revision for a second edition, nor did he think it right to re-issue the first just as it stood. Prof. Wundt is the editor of the present edition, which differs in no way from the first, except in a few verbal changes and the incorporation of notes referring to Fechner's later works. There is also appended a very complete bibliography of Fechner's work, mainly by Dr. Rudolph Müller. When we remember that in this work the problems of psychophysics find their first systematic statement and elaboration, that many of the observations therein described still remain as the basis of current views, and that the historical value of the book must continually increase, we feel the necessity and propriety of the re-issue of this treatise, and offer our thanks to both editor and publisher for again placing the most important outcome of a talented savant's life in the reach of all students of psychophysics. J. J.

Handbook of Psychology: Senses and Intellect. JAMES MARK BALDWIN, Ph. D. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1889. pp. 325, 8vo.

In the present aspect of Psychology a restatement of its problems and results in a convenient and readable form would be welcomed by a large company of students, who on one hand are repulsed from the host of individual systems by their unprovable statements, and on the other are equally deterred by the scattered results of the new psychology. To these the present volume will be a disappointment. It is difficult indeed to find its *raison d'être*; there are abundant equally meritorious text-books without adding to their number. As

representing the distinctive field of modern psychology, which in part it aims to do, it is hopelessly deficient in the statement and arrangement of fact, as in the presentation of general views and theories.

J. J.

Know Thyself; or Psychology for the People. A. W. HOLMES-FORBES. Dublin, 1889, pp. 52.

The aim of this pamphlet is to present some of the more general laws of mind in readily comprehensible form. The author is a dualist and finds in the mind by introspection three parallel orders of phenomena, one arising from the immaterial soul alone, one from the body alone, and one from their union. It is hardly necessary to say that his psychology is neither physiological nor experimental.

Sinneswahrnehmung und Sinnesdtuschung. Dr. E. REHFISCH. Berlin, 1889. pp. 62.

The author's intention is to present for the benefit of the "laity" a view of the processes of sensation and sense-illusion in the light of recent physiological progress; and in this he succeeds most admirably. The point of view is typically that of the new Psychology, and the entire presentation most satisfactory. The first half deals with the physiological substrata of sensation, accentuating the different factors of the process in relation to the various centres of the brain; in so doing Dr. Rehfisch does not confine himself to a matter-of-fact series of statements, but surrounds the exposition with many interesting and pointed illustrations. The second portion of the treatise takes up the morbid side of sensation, making the usual distinctions and enforcing them with cases in point. There is nothing original about the work, but it is simply what it pretends to be,—an easily comprehensible general review of the problems of sensation.

J. J.